

T A W

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more tavern bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth.

To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any tavern or alehouse. *Sw.*
TAVERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *taberna-rius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.
TAVERNKEEPER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *taberna-rius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*
TAUGHT. preterite and part. passive of *teach*.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord. *Isa. liv. 13.*
 How hast thou satisfied me, taught to live. *Milton.*
 To TAUNT. *v. a.* [taunt, Fr. *Skinner.* Tanden, Dutch, to shew teeth. *Minhew.*]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her,
 She in mild terms begged my patience. *Shakespeare.*
 The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy,
 Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,
 Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults
 With such full licence. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
 In open market-place produced they me,
 To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He would avoid such bitter taunts,
 As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakespeare.*
 Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,
 Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
 With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
 That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
 From head to foot, and tauntingly she said. *Prior.*

TAURICORNIOUS. *adj.* [taurus and cornu, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the tauricornious picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLOGICAL. *adj.* [tautologie, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταυτο and λόγος.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not tautology; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
 Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;
 Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
 So just, so like, *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [tauten, Dutch; tapan, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
 Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
 Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
 Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TAWDRINESS. *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TAWDRY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Hen-shaw, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
 And gird in your waste,
 For more fineness, with a *tawdry* lace. *Spenser's Poet.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
 Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
 Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

T E A

He rails from morning to night at effeminate fops and *tawdry* courtiers.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Addison's Spect.*

TAWER. *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TAWNY. *adj.* [tani, tanni, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. This child of fancy that armado hight,
 For interim to our studies shall relate,

In high born words, the worth of many a knight
 From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*
 Euris his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.
 Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors,
 so that on the fourth side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
 Above your own Numidia's *tawny* fons? *Addison's Cato.*

TAX. *n. f.* [tigg, Welsh; taxe, French; taxe, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
 And houses burn, and household gods deface,
 To drink in bowls which glittering gems enshafe. *Dryden.*
 The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Taxo, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [taxer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings xxiii. 35.*

2. [Taxo, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has of or with before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakespeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Religh.*

Tax not divine disposal, wisest men
 Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*
 They cannot *tax* others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intersting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
 And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
 Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
 Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
 And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
 My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TAXABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXATION. *n. f.* [taxatio, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
 As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
 All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

TAXER. *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TEA. *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; thé, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
 Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One

T E A

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*
 I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spektor.*
 Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spektor.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Here living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
 One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*
 The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*
 To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. taught, sometimes *tached*, which is now obsolete. [tecan, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform.

The Lord will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isa. ii. 3.*

Teach us by what means to shun
 Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and taught it. *Deut. xxxi. 22.*
 In vain they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat. xv. 9.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*
 To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching. *Shakespeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswies are *tached*, instead of a clocke,
 How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,
 And with no little study, that my teaching,
 And the strong course of my authority,
 Might go ope way. *Shakespeare.*

I am too sudden bold
 To teach; a teacher ill befcometh me. *Shakespeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
 The teachers of our law, and to propose
 What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a *teacher's* air,
 Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or TEDI. *n. f.* [teda, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light,
 And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymen is awake,
 And long since ready from his mask to move,
 With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *n. f.* [tealingh, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first fort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wiggon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [tamo, the team of a carriage, Latin; zyme, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

These a ploughman all unwitting found,
 As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
 And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *F. 2y.*

T E A

We fairies that do run
 By the triple Hecate's *team*,
 From the presence of the sun,
 Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolick. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*
 Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
 As is the difference betwixt day and night,
 The hour before the heav'nly harness'd *team*

Begins his golden progress in the East. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
 I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakespeare.*

After the declining sun
 Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
 Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roscom.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
 A weighty stone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*
 In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
 Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [tea in this word is pronounced ee; teay, Saxon; taare, Danish.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
 My *tear* stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakespeare.*

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
 Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore
 With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shak.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
 In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.
 Lets dry our eyes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
 Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
 Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR. pret. tore, anciently tare, part. pass. torn; [teayan, Saxon; tara, Swedish.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come feeling night,
 And with thy bloody and invisible hand
 Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
 Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen. xlv. 28.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbutnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
 The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tore*. *Shak.*
 Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break by violence.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
 The name of Antony. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
 Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
 Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
 And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Phillips.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*
 From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
 At least thou art from some fierce tygers come;
 Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
 Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Waller.*
 The hand of fate

Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*
 To TEAR. *v. n.* [tieren, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TEARER. *n. f.* [from *tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING. *adj.* [tear and fall.] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in
 So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin,
 Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakespeare.*

26 E

TEARFUL.